G. R. S. 58]

Previous references.

Pr

1916 D. 13

(Medical)

File No. 24—13

Serial Nos. 18, 28, 65, 81, 119, 132, 145, 157 & 158;

Later references.
Jan 38-188 to B. Nov. 1916.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 18, 28, 65, 81, 119, 132, 145, 157, 158

Part B for August 1916.

SUBJECT.

Scheme for the development and encouragement of industries indigenous to the Madras.

Papers recorded. Final orders having been passed in G.O. Proceedings No. 1795-6/A+J. 96-75-2. dt. 21. 10. 15. to the effect that investigations may be pursued till a working scheme is framed to establish a tile factory - a saw mill and works for burning charcoal at Narasimharajpuram

W D 1351—GPB—20,000—18-12-15

Sd. K. Jaran
26/8/16

1716

G.R.S. 11] 191 5074

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Mesh)

NOTES.

File No. 24-13

FILE HEADING.

Scheme for the improvement of the Malnad.

From

The Director of Industries and Commerce

No. 1687. Dated 7.3.14 Received 12.3.14

Diary No 5074.	Enclos. Nil Spare Copies. Nil	Serial No. 18

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Submits the general outlines of a scheme for the development and encouragement of industries indigenous to the Malnad

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Flag A

The present proposal is with reference to para 12 Sub para 4 of the Govt order No 8036-84 Mesh 24-13-13 dated 24.2.14 on the scheme for the improvement of the Malnad, wherein a suitable scheme for the encouragement and development of industries indigenous

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—80,000—12-5-11

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Mad File No. 24 of 1913.

Serial No.

indigenous to the Malnad was required from the Director of Industries and Commerce in consultation with the Conservator of Forests.

(2). The Forest Conservator is of opinion

(a) that, on account of fertile soil and the profitable yield in the cultivation of areca, cardamom and pepper, there is no inducement for the agriculturists in the Malnad to take up any industries except cattle breeding and rearing which is worth while encouraging.

(b) that the wild tribes of the Malnad who carry on the marginally noted industries

i Bamboo and rattan basket making
ii Mat making with palm leaves and bark bags
iii Crude carpentry
iv Making of rattan ropes
v Iron smelting and blacksmith's work

will make first class marketmen if they can be induced to go to a centre to improve their knowledge.

(3) The Director of Industries and Commerce, however, does not agree in the views about the wild tribes becoming first class marketmen and is of opinion that such training in centres may not be feasible in the case of this jungle community. He adds that basket and mat making may be considerably developed if there were a market for these products.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

Serial No.

(4). The formulation of the scheme is left (it is stated) by the Conservator of Forests to the Director of Industries and Commerce. The latter, while remarking that it will not be easy for him to devise the ways and means without the initiative to be taken by the Forest Conservator, on account of all the detailed information regarding the forests being in the hands of the Forest Dept, suggests a general outline of the Scheme as below :-

i) Opening up of the country by light Railways communicating with a trunk line giving access to the west coast.

ii) Installation of saw mills for cutting up forest timber into marketable Scantlings

iii) Development of the timber trade

iv) Developing the manufacture of charcoal in the Reserved forests

v) Recovery of the by products by using wood distillation plant in the manufacture of charcoal.

vi Sisal Hemp cultivation

(5) The Director of Industries and Commerce further states that the industrial problem in the Malnad is not to find work for the existing population but to find new enterprises

NOTE—Contd. sheet.

Serial No.

prices and an additional population to work them and that little some work is done to induce the existing people to work harder and to live in better surroundings, will be premature to embark upon schemes involving the employment of imported labour.

(6) He suggests that the first active steps to be taken, apart from improving means of communication is the development of the timber trade and the manufacture of charcoal on a modern basis, simultaneously.

(7). Bulletins nos 13, 15 and 18 on feeder railways &c, generation of power in Alg Sare and Sisal hemp referred to in the letter are Subd a

Flags W, X & Y.

(8) Submitted for ~~favr~~ orders

17-3-14 Bns

Dr Lee 17/3

(9) The Asst Secy will kindly secure in person for discussion Drum 23/3

(10) A draft may be put up requesting the Director of Industries & Commerce to consult the Committees as on the proposals made by him and to send up to Govt practical schemes after considering the views of the Committees Drum 23/3

(11) Draft Subd a.

23.3.14 Dr Lee

(12) Please put up a tidy draft as revised Drum 24/3 Am 24/3

Am 27/3

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

G. R. S. 12]

5074

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Mad. File No. 24 of 1913

Serial No.

13) Tidy draft Subd

24.3.14.

D^y Sec^y

Hm 24/3.

14) The draft may be approved.

Dwan Bahadur 24/3

Hm 24/3

Second member & Dewan

8538/26.3.14

15) Approved well

25/3

Hm 26/3

16) After Subject, add "by Order"

31/3/14.

17) Issue

Hm 1/4

28 20 the Director of I & C.

No. 9883 & 6-4-14

Requests that practical schemes may be submitted in consultation with the committees and the Conservator of Forests and states that, if the Conservator will not reply to any questions sent to him direct, a list of such may be sent up to Govt who will obtain the necessary information wanted by Mr Chatterton

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

6850

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Med File No. 24 of 1913.

Serial No.	
65	From the Director of Industries & Commerce No. 2274 dated 21-5-14. Submits certain proposals in the matter.
18)	The chief proposals are
	1) The establishment of a Tile factory at Yedehalli (if suitable clay be found) at Govt Cost
	2) The establishment of a Saw mill at Yedehalli to be worked by Govt in the Forest Dept.; and of an additional Saw mill at Kumsi.
19)	In the last paragraph it has been remarked 'once industrial work is intelligently started in the Malnad, further developments may be expected in course of time; but it is hopeless to try & draw up a comprehensive scheme for people who, at the present time, are neither capable, nor willing, to interest themselves in the matter'
20)	The Malnad Improvement Committees do not appear to have been consulted, as requested in the previous serial in the file.
	Submd for orders
Cfd (120) 25-5-14	21) The report may in the first instance be forwarded to the Rev off^r for being placed before each of the

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPE—50,000—7-11-13

6880

[S. S. 12]

(7)

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Med File No. 14 of 1913

Serial No.

Malcad Committees.

22) Please put up first the file containing Mr Chatterton's report on the Kurnai Saw mills if it is available.

Bom 27/5

Submd.

23) It has been ascertained from Br I that Mr Chatterton's letter no 2220 dated 16th May 1914 (forwarding his Inspection Notes regarding the Kurnai Saw mills) has been worked up in the Forest Section & submitted to the Second Member yesterday (26.5.14).

A draft is also put up.

Cgh (12a) 27.5.14

Bom

24 The scheme of State Apprenticeships appears deserving of trial. Details may be called for, after obtaining the views of the Malcad Committees on all the proposals.

25 The opening of the works in Godabaly will have to depend on the opinion of the Kadur Dn. Committee.

Subd for orders.

Bom 27/5

Sec 4) The draft may be approved.

Second Member)

Drawn up as Sec. Bom 28/5

26 Approved - Should not the Committee also be asked as to the time of opening

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPL—60,000—7-11-13

T. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 24 of 1913

Serial No.

of a new saw-mill at Kumsi &
a new saw-mill at Yedakalli,
also about the burning of charcoal in
Yedakalli forests

1/6 Dwe 1/6

81 To the Secretary, Malnad Improvement Committee
Shimoga, No 1275 dated 17.6.14
Forwards copy of letter from the Director of Industries
& Commerce regarding the development and encourage-
ment of industries indigenous to the Malnad and
requests him to place the same before the Malnad
Improvement Committee at their next meeting and
submit their views in the matter.

119 28 From the Secretary, Malnad Improvement Committee
Shimoga & Kadur Districts.
No 8 dated the 17th August 1914
States that the letter from the Director of Industries
& Commerce was placed before the Malnad Improve-
ment Committees of Shimoga & Kadur Districts,
That the Kadur District Committee is in favour of
the proposals of Mr. Chatterton regarding the establish-
ment of at Yedakally of a tile factory, a saw-mill
& charcoal burning and that the Shimoga District
Committee is of opinion that the establishment of
an additional saw-mill at Kumsi is unnecessary

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPE—60,000—7-11-13

Serial No.

29 The Kadur District Committee is of opinion that the matter may be referred to the District Economic Conference Committee for their consideration also.

Submitted for orders.

24.8.14

25/8

30 The Director of Industries & Commerce does not seem to have consulted with the Conservator of Forests regard to the details as required in ¶ 28. no queries are alleged to have been sent to the Conservator. may the Director be now asked to frame the queries & send them over to the Conservator of Forests?

Retrospective action is this matter.

28

29/8

31 With regard to the suggestions of the Director of Industries, about the fuel factor at Jodhpur he himself admits that further enquiries are necessary about the ~~question~~ about the supply of clay suitable for the making.

32 The cost of getting a good supply of water for the industrial enterprise has to be ascertained.

33 Then there is the question of importing labour providing an industrial suburb

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPR—10,000—13-6-14

Serial No.

with suitable houses.

34 The proposals seem to be imperfect.

Further, all these industrial enterprises are suggested it is suggested, should be at the expense of Govt in the absence of private enterprise.

35 This a point for consideration of Govt whether these enterprises could be started at Govt expense.

36 In this regard to the question of Malnad State apprenticeship, both the Committees are agreed. If approved, practical suggestions for awarding such scholarships to boys of the artisan classes may be called for.

EB.

9/8

Sec'y)

37 A draft order may be prepared on the following lines :—

The proposal to establish an additional Saw mill at Kemmi may be deferred for the present. Detailed proposals in regard to the proposed System of State Apprenticeships may be formulated by the Malnad Committees for the consideration of Govt as early as possible.

38 The question of establishing at Yedahalli the industries of a tile factory ; (ii) a saw mill & (iii) Charcoal burning may be investigated further by the M. D. C. in consultation

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

with the Heads of Depts concerned and a Scheme as to each of the industries separately submitted to Govt. at an early date for consideration hereon. The Scheme should be complete in itself and furnish all information necessary to enable Govt to pass final orders in the matter.

Draft

11/9

Draft submitted

11/9

13.9.14

15/9

14/9 Secy)

39 A typed draft as revised may be put up very early

Draft 16/9

Please do so Sd 16/9

Submitted with a typed draft —

17.9.14.

Sd 17/9

Secy)

40 The report now before the Govt is Sketchy in character and the function of elaborating the essential details of the schemes referred to therein properly belongs to the Industrial Improvement Committees and the Heads of the Depts. Concerned. It is not desirable, even if it were possible, to fill in details in the Central

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G.R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

Mer File No. 24 of 1913-14

Serial No.

Mice of Govt. Here is draft order which may be approved.

D. M. Narasinga Rao
19.9.14

Extraordinary Member & Diwan

41 approved.
K.N.Rao
21.9.14.

42 Lft appd by Dewan

17/10/14. Bruce Lall Diwan 17/10

19.10

3/11

132 44 To the Director of Industries & Commerce, the Chairman, M.-I. Committee of Kadur & Shimoga Districts No. 3268-71 dated 24-10-14 23.10.14

Requests that in consultation with the Heads of departments and others concerned detailed schemes should be submitted for the consideration and orders of Govt. for each of the industries scheduled.

145 44 From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
No. 105 dated 12.4.15

Submits a scheme for establishing a Carpentary school and workshop at Shimoga.

45 The Chairman, M.-I. Committee, Shimoga District requested to submit detailed proposals in regard to the establishment of the system of

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—12-8-10

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 24 of 1913-14

Serial No.

y

Start Apprenticeships. (vide para 107 Govt. proc. No. 3268-71 dated the 23rd October 1914). with reference to this order the Committee proposes to start a Carpentry school at Shimoga. Ref 24-13-132

46 The cost of the proposed institution is as noted below:-

Recurring Charges.

1. Foreman at Rs 30/-	
2 Carpenters at Rs 25/- each	Rs 50/-
3 Coolies at Rs 10/-	Rs 30/-
Scholarships for 6 local boys at Rs 5/- each	Rs 30/-
- or - Mofussil boys at Rs 10/-	Rs 60/-
	Rs 200

Initial outlay

Estimated cost of a Lathe	Rs 900
Tools & other accessories	Rs 600
	Rs 1500

47 The Municipal & District Boards of Shimoga have agreed to meet a moiety of the recurring charges. It is proposed that the other half may be met from the funds of the Education department. The Committee proposes to meet the initial cost from the Industrial Improvement grant.

48 Information regarding development and encouragement of industries indigenous to the Malnad in the Kadur District has not yet been received.

49 If approved, the file may be sent to Mr. W. for report on the budget provision of the Education Dept.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

25.4.15 GPB—25,000—22-3-15

2674

min 188-M

6568

14

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Med File No. 24 of 1913-14

Serial No.

50

Rs 26/4

Por VI)

SKJ

Subsd.

51 The proposals of the D.P. of Edn to revise the Industrial Schools in the State are before the Govt. No provision has been included on account of an Ind. school at Shimoga by the DP. of Edn in the budget estimate of the Edn Dept. for 1915-16.

52 The file about the Industrial Schools has been sent to the Edn. Com. of the Ec. conf^ce for a note. After its return it will be a matter for consideration what prov^n will have to be included on that account in the budget of the next year.

Rs 15330 for 1914-15

50 There is however a prov^n of Rs. 16880 in the budget of 15-16 proposed by the D.P. for grants-in-aid to Industrial Schools. The D.P. of Edn may, if app^d be consulted U.O. as to what amount has been included by him under these grants on account of the Malnad Ind^l Committee's recommendation.

Rs 28.4.15

Cabt scheme includes the opening of a Govt. Industrial School in the Hdqrs of each dn.

(Office was not aware of the new scheme)

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—22-3-15

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 24 of 1913-14

Serial No.	
51	The D. Es opinion may first be obtained as regards their Dept meeting one half the Cost of the School.
52	Since the Cost recurring of the Cost of the School is proposed to be ~~paid~~ met from the State, D. B & Municl funds, their management may best vest in the Edn Dept or Whether in the Shimoga Dt Board or Municl Council Bord. this point is not clear.
53	The opinion of the Director Industries & Commerce Dept may also be obtained with advantage in this ~~Correction~~ file, as it relates to Industrial training & the working of the School on Cent. lines Brn TV Submitted 29/4
54	I forwarded unofficially the Inspector General of Education for favour of opinion. B.O. E Srinivasan Dy Sec'y 4/5/15

G.O. No. 209 of 14 dated 1st May 1915.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—22-3-15

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 24 of 1913-14

Serial No.

80 Dy
14/5/1915

55 An industrial school at Shimoga has already been engaging the attention of Govt and I have already submitted my opinion with my D.O letter No 1201 dy 29 March 1915 addressed to the Bn Case memorandum Ger. The proposal of the Industrial Improvement Committee may be considered with the above and any contributions that may be offered may be accepted. Till the scheme of the revised industrial education develops, and takes a definite shape, it is desirable that all such schools should be managed by the Govt dept concerned. None of the aided Industrial schools existing at present have shown any promise of solid progress.

Sec. Shimoga Rd.
12 May 1915.

8/5/15

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—22-3-15

Serial No.

56 Submitted for orders with the unofficial opinion of the D.I. of Education.

15.5.15

57 This may be sent to Mr Ramanathan for favour of an early action stage in which enquiries of opening this school referred to by the Dy may stand and whether the present question raised by the DPI may be considered along with it. As the Dy is not in favour of an aided school, ~~perhaps~~ the proposal requires more consideration.

17.5

Sub'd

57) Govt have sanctioned the opening of a well equipped industrial school at Shimoga. Carpentry and smithy trade only to be taught therein. Copy of order Fo no 2235-61 Ed^n 365-13-1, dt 17 & Nov '15 is appended herewith for ref^ce

18/5

(By IV).

22/4

57) Submitted ~~rejected proposal~~

25.4.16

60) A draft letter to the Dy. Comm^r of Shimoga is put up for consideration, as a reply is due to him

26/4

61) 25/5-16

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—22-3-15

(18

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Med. File No. 24 of 1913-14

Serial No. 157 62) To The Dy. Comr. & Chairman D.C. Shimoga.
Letter No. 8709 dated 9.5.16.
With reference to Cl. 145, states that the opening of an Industrial School at Shimoga has been sanctioned in G.O. No. 2235-6-Edn 365-13-4 dated 17-11-15 & enquires whether any further action is necessary in the matter.

158. From the Secretary D.I. Committee, Shimoga &c.
No. C 162 & 1.8.16
With reference to serial No. 157 states that the District Committee considers that no further action is necessary.
The papers may, if approved, be recorded.

15.8.16
16/8

JG

17/8-16

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

GPB—1,000—23-7-13

(19)

5074
Med. 24-13-18

Encl.

No. 1681

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE,
"RINGWOOD," HIGH GROUND,

Bangalore, 7th March 1914
10

FROM

ALFRED CHATTERTON, ESQ., C.I.E.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore for Education and Agriculture, Bangalore.

SIR,

In reference to para 12 of G.O. No.8036-84/Med.24-13-13, dated the 24th February 1914, calling for a suitable scheme for the development and encouragement of industries indigenous to the Malnad, particularly industries connected with the utilisation of forest products, to be drawn up by the Department of Industries and Commerce in consultation with the Conservator of Forests, I have the honour to state that I addressed the Conservator, and have received from him the following expression of his views upon the matter. He says "the agriculturists in the Malnad pursue no particular industries as a supplement to pure agriculture. Their lands are generally fertile and the industrial crops, such as arecanut, cardamom and pepper they raise, are generally so profitable that there is no inducement for them to take up any industries except that of cattle breeding and rearing, which is worth while encouraging.

"The wild tribes inhabiting the tract of country on the outskirts of settled villages carry on the following industries:

(a) Bamboo and rattan basket making;
(b) Mat making with palm leaves and bamboos;
(c) Crude carpentry;
(d) Making of rattan boxes;
(e) Iron smelting and blacksmith's work.

"They are very good at these industries, but owing to want of

business knowledge and organization the last two are fast dying out. They are skilled workmen and with a little guidance can make anything on these lines. The difficulty however is to get at them and to induce them to go to a centre to improve their knowledge of these industries. If it could be overcome they promise to make first class workmen.

" I leave you to devise ways and means to secure the object that the Government have in view."

From the above, it is evident that the Conservator of Forests does not intend to trouble himself about the development of industries in the Malnad. His statements regarding the ryots are totally at variance with the general ideas about the decadence of the population of the Malnad. Dealing with the wild tribes, his opinion is that they are very good workmen and skilled in various kinds of handicrafts. I have seen these people at work in the forests, and have speciments of their handicrafts collected. It is true that they have a certain amount of rude skill in the fashioning of whatever is necessary for them in their daily life, and doubtless if there were a market for their products, basket and mat making might be considerably developed. I cannot however agree with the Conservator in thinking that "if they can be induced to go to a centre to improve their knowledge of these industries", it would be possible to make first class artizans of them. It is easy to make this assertion, but very difficult to prove it, and it a well-known fact that jungle tribes, if they leave their jungles, invariably die out. I have not been able to ascertain the numbers of the wild tribes alluded to by the Conservator, but I imagine they are inconsiderable; and further, I imagine that very little can be done to improve their condition. There are certain classes of uncivilised humanity who cannot be raised in the social scale, and they will simply fade away and die out in the presence of modern civilisation. I have seen it stated in some lengthy letters which have recently appeared in the "Madras Mail" that the trouble in the Malnad is due to the abolition of agrestic forms of

slavery, and I have no doubt that the disorganization of society, in consequence of the greater freedom of labourers, is to some extent responsible for the retrogression of the Malnad. I have no very detailed knowledge of the conditions of life in the Malnad, but I have gathered from almost every Revenue Officer with whom I have discussed the subject that the country is looked upon with great disfavour by Revenue Officers, and that no one stays in it longer than he is compelled to. Compared with the rest of the State, the means of communication are very imperfect, and there is no doubt that the unfavourable conditions in the Malnad have rendered it unattractive to people of enterprise and ability: people leave the Malnad and go elsewhere, and the steady withdrawal of the best elements in the population must necessarily lead to an unsatisfactory conditions of things. In Bulletin No. 13 on Railway Communication with the West Coast, I have drawn attention to this phase of the Malnad question, and have strongly recommended that the country should be opened up by light railways communicating with a trunk line giving access to the West Coast; and in the concluding paragraphs of that note, I have endeavoured to indicate in outline some possibilities of development when the country is provided with easy means of access to the markets in the State. Government very rightly consider that much can be done by the "encouragement and development of industries connected with the utilisation of forest products", and they have ordered the Conservator of Forests to assist in the preparation of a scheme, but the Conservator "leaves it to me to devise the ways and means to secure the object that Government have in view". If the Forests were under my control, I do not think I should have much difficulty in preparing a scheme on the lines desired by Government, but all the detailed information regarding the forests is in the hands of the Forest Department, and I can only indicate now in general outline what can be done.

The matter has already received a certain amount of attention from the Department of Industries and Commerce, and the Conservator of Forests has been advised on several occasions regarding the installation of saw mills for cutting up forest timber into marketable

scantlings. One such plant has actually been at work at Yumsi, but when I last heard of it, it was reported to be working very unsatisfactorily, owing to the fact that the machinery had not been properly erected.

In Bulletin No. 15, on the "Generation of Power in Mysore" I drew attention to the necessity of developing the manufacture of charcoal in the Reserved Forests, and the question has been brought before the Industries and Commerce Committee, and the Conservator of Forests has been asked to furnish certain information; but so far nothing in this direction has been done. Two special industries, namely the manufacture of matches, and the manufacture of pulp for paper making, have been subject of considerable investigation, but so far with negative results. A special Expert is now engaged in examining the Mysore Forests with a view to ascertaining if there is a sufficient supply of timber of suitable character to warrant the establishment of a match factory. The Conservator of Forests has definitely reported that, owing to the flowering of the bamboos, there is no possibility of making bamboo pulp for many years to come, and I assume that Government in this matter is prepared to accept his expert opinion. It would therefore seem that as regards the utilisation of Forests products, the only direction in which a large amount of development is possible is in developing the timber trade, and encouraging the use of charcoal as a source of fuel for motive power, and possibly later/for [redacted] metallurgical purposes. It may be well to draw attention again to the fact that the average value of the imports of timber into the Mysore State for the 10 years 1901-11 was 19.89 lakhs of rupees, and that in 1911-12, the last year for which figures are available at present, the value was 22.5 lakhs. It would therefore seem that there is a market ready for a very large development in the timber trade; but it is impossible for me to go into details, as all the information regarding the resources of the Mysore Forests is in the Office of the Conservator of Forests.

In regard to the manufacture of charcoal and the recovery of the bye-products which is possible in the wood-distillation plant, the

market for the same has to be created, and I have dealt with the subject at some length in Bulletin No. 15. The demand in the beginning will only be small, and ~~xhx~~ its supply may possibly involve Government in some expenditure at the outset. But the market is bound to develop and ultimately the manufacture of charcoal and all the bye-products should be an important source of revenue to Government.

Dealing with industrial questions in the Malnad, apart from the utilisation of forest products, it must be pointed out that there is at present no lack of employment for all the people in the Malnad, but rather the reverse, as the planters who are great employers of labour have difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of coolies to work their estates; as a matter of fact, the greater part of their work is done by coolies who come up from the Coast. The industrial problem in the Malnad is not to find work for the existing population, but to find new enterprises, and an additional population to work them. The real question is how to raise the standard of living in the Malnad so that the existing people may be induced to work harder and to live in better surroundings. The Government Order under reference deals with this matter, and till some work has been done along the lines indicated by Government, it will be premature to embark upon schemes involving the employment of imported labour. The Malnad is not favourably situated for manufacturing industries, and development must be to a large extent along agricultural lines. During the last twenty years, there has been practically no extension ~~xxxxx~~ in coffee growing, and rubber planting has been taken up on a very limited scale; and the absence of modern developments seems to be due to the scarcity of labour.

I have recently drawn the attention of Government to the possibilities of Sisal Hemp cultivation (Bulletin No 18), and this I think might well be taken up in conjunction with the operations for the clearing of Lantana. Some planters have already experimented with Sisal Hemp, but no practical result has come out, owing to the fact that the experiments were on too small a scale and did not justify the installation of proper machinery.

In certain parts of the Malnad, the manganese mines are being worked, and prospecting for gold is in progress. Recently, proposals have been made to start the manufacture of ferro-manganese, and this might possibly lead to important results, provided a sufficient amount of hydro-electric power can be obtained at reasonable rates.

In my opinion, the first active step that Government should take to promote industrial development in the Malnad, apart from improving means of communication, is to establish the manufacture of charcoal on a modern basis. There cannot be any industrial development without power, and charcoal or wood is the only fuel in this State which will not have to be imported at great expense. It will, I think, be found that the development of the timber trade and the manufacture of charcoal should be taken up simultaneously, becuase from every tree that is cut down, there is a very considerable quantity of timber only suitable for firewood or charcoal, and the systematic working of the Forest Reserves to supply the demand for timber will at the same time supply large quantities of wood suitable for the manufacture of charcoal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S Rama Chatterjee

Director of Industries and Commerce.

G. R. S. 26]

2/4

Med File No. 24-13

Serial No. 28

Diary No. of letter replied to 5074

No. 9083

Med 24-13

9.6.4.14.

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Medical.)
, *the* 191 .

To

The Director of Industries
and Commerce in Mysore,

Date of issue 6.4.14

Signed by mr a V. Ramanathan

Sir,

With reference to your letter
No. 1681 dated the 7th March 1914
submitting a general outline of
measures necessary for the
development and encouragement
of Industries indigenous to the
Malnad, I am directed to request
you to be so good as to submit,
for the consideration of Govt.,
practical schemes after consulting
over.
the

SUBJECT.

the Malnad Improvement Com-
mittees of Shimoga, Kadur and
Hassan Dts. ~~in regard to grant~~ ?
~~proposals~~ and the Conservator of Forests,
2. The ~~letter~~ Conservator will send to
Govt. of India a summary of the proposals
duly to any questions that
a brief remark may be
sent up to Govt. & the
with reference to proposals
that might be wanted
by the Govt.
If the Govt proposals
of a practical character

Secretary

31.3.14. RB

No. 9084 Med 24-13

Copy to the Conservator of
Forests for information

By order

Asst Sec.

25/3

26.4.14.

coded as per Dr Lee's
order.

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

3/4/14

GPB—25,000—4-3-13

No. 2274
Encl.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.
"RINGWOOD," HIGH GROUND,

D 6880
Med 24-13-65

Bangalore, 19th May 1914.

FROM

ALFRED CHATTERTON, ESQ., F. C. G. I., C. I. E.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore. (India).

To

The Secretary to the Government of His Highness the
Maharajah of Mysore for Education and Agriculture.

SIR,

In reference to your No. 9083/Med.24-13-28, dated the 6th April 1914, I have the honour to state that I left Bangalore on the 8th inst., and proceeded to Yedahalli, where I met the Conservator of Forests, and with him examined the forests in the neighbourhood of that town. I had intended to proceed to Sringere, and Tirtahalli, but owing to the breakdown of the motor car, I was compelled to curtail my tour, and accordingly I visited Shimoga, and from there went on to Kumsi, where I spent two days at the Saw Mill whinh has recently been erected by the Forest Department. My inspection notes regarding this saw mill I have already submitted to Government in the Department of Education and Agriculture, with my No. 2220 of the 16th May 1914. At Shimoga, I attended a meeting of persons interested in the industrial development of the Mysore, convened, and presided over, by the Deputy Commissioner. As a result of the information which I was able to gather during this tour, I have come to the conclusion that Yedahalli will be a convenient centre in which to start industrial work, first, becuase it is in the centre of a large tract of Malnad, and is the meeting point of a number of roads affording communication with a very considerable area of the Malnad country; secondly, a tram line or light railway on the 2' gauge is now being laid between Tarikere and Yedahalli, and it may reasonably be expected to be in working order by the end of this year. When this is effected, there will be easy transport facilites between Yedahalli and the Mysore railway system; thirdly,

Yedahalli is the centre of a very large area of Government Forests, and round it, there are also large tracts of waste land mainly covered with forests. The water supply in the town is derived from wells, but I was unable to obtain any information as to whether these wells or new ones are likely to meet the demands of industrial work on an extended scale. I found, however, that to the north of the town, at a distance of not more than a mile and a quarter, there was a Nalla, in which at the time of my visit, water was flowing; and it is said to be a perennial stream. There is also an abandoned tank to the west of the town above the Traveller's Bugalow, which could be repaired, and would probably store enough water to serve such industrial enterprises as are likely to be established in the near future. By pumping the water fron the Nalla up to the town, a considerable additional supply of water could be obtained, and I think it may be assumed that there is therefore a sufficient supply of water available in or near Yedahalli.

To begin with, I would recommend the establishment at Yedahalli of (1) A Tile Factory; (2) A Saw Mill; (3) Charcoal burning, to be subsequently converted into a wood distillation plant. On these proposals I offer the following remarks:--

1. Tile Factory:

Mangalore tiles and tiles made in Bangalore cost from Rs. 70 to 80 a thousand at Yedahalli, and the cost rapidly increases in other parts of the Malnad, as the distance from the railway increases. There is a small tile factory at Sringere, but it has been condemned by Mr. Fern, who visited it, and it appears to me that Sringere, which is in the extreme west of the Malnad, and only accessible by very bad roads, is not a good centre for distribution. I made inquiries about the possibility of obtaining clay in Yedahalli, and from the samples which I saw, and from samples of pot tiles made there, I have reason to suppose that there will be no great difficulty in getting clay at Yedahalli, suitable for tile making. Further inquiries, however, are necessary on this point, and I have asked the Deputy Amildar to get some pits sunk, and send me specimens of the clay to -- Bangalore for further examination. A Tile Factory established at

at Yedahalli, assuming that it can command in the vicinity of the town sufficient supplies of clay, will be in an extremely advantageous position. There is a sufficient water supply, and wood fuel will be available at very much lower prices than it can be obtained in Bangalore or Mysore. The cost of manufacturing tiles should therefore be low, and there is a large area throughout which the tiles of the Factory will enjoy a practical monopoly. A Tile Factory might therefore be started with a very good prospect of commercial success. The capital outlay to turn out 10,000 tiles a week will amount to Rs. 25,000. The only difficulty I apprehend,-- and this applies to all enterprises in Yedahalli,--is that connected with the supply of suitable labour. To all the inquiries I could make I invariably received the same reply that there is no surplus labour available in the Malnad, and that the labour now available is both inefficient and expensive. It seems to me that it will be necessary to import labour, and to provide an industrial suburb to the town, with suitable houses in which the employees could live. From further inquiries made on the spot, it appears that there is no hope of any one in the Malnad starting a tile factory on his own account. It seems unlikely that any one will come forward to establish a tile factory in the Malnad, and if anything is to be done in the immediate future, it will, I am afraid, be necessary for Government to furnish the money.

(2) Saw Mill.

The Conservator of Forest assured me that very large quantities of timber could be put on the market from the forests round Yedahalli, and as there is no doubt that this is the case, it will be of great advantage to establish a saw mill in the place, and work up a trade not only in logs, but also in sawn timber. Private enterprise might possibly be induced to take this up, provided that a guarantee is given by the Forest Department regarding a steady supply of suitable timber; but there will be considerable difficulty in fixing the rates on an equitable basis, and allowing for fluctuations in prices which from time to time must occur. It seems to me therefore that it will be better for Government to establish a saw mill in the Forest Department.

It will, of course, be possible, to get private enterprise to manage the saw mill, on the basis that the timber belongs to Government, and that the mill will simply receive payment for the sawing work actually done. In this case, of course, it will be necessary to guarantee a minimum - amount of sawing per annum. On the whole, I am inclined to think that it will be better for the Forest Deparement to work the mill. The exact equipment of the mill will have to be determined when it is settled what class of sawn timber it should be designed to turn out. The outlay might vary between a quarter and half a lakh of rupees; roughly, the new saw mill recently started at Kumsi cost Rs. 20,000, and this may be take as about the minimum that should be installed at Yedahalli.

(3) Charcoal burning.

The question of the manufacture of charcoa has already been before Government, and in the first instance, we shall have to confine ourselves purely and simply to obtaining charcoal as a commercial product. Later on when the demand becomes larger, the utilisation of the bye-products will be an important matter. To start the manufacture of charcoal in open kilns requires no great capital outlay. But attention has recently been drawn to the advantages to be obtained from the use of closed cylinders lined with fire-brick, in which the charcoal is burned, and I have recommended that experimental work should be undertaken in this direction. At the outset, the cost of such charcoal retorts will not be more than Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000, and they could be added to from time to time, if the demand for charcoal increased. Whilst in Shimoga, I had the advantage of a discussion with Mr. Valentine, the local Manager of the Manganese Mines, regarding the possibility of manufacturing charcoal on a sufficiently large scale to use it for metallurgical purposes. He has already submitted a report on the subject to the Shimoga District Committee, but I found after discussing the matter with him that he had not clearly represented his views. It is not possible at this juncture to say whether any metallurgical operations are possible or not, as we have but the vaguest idea as to what charcoal will ultimately cost. Assuming, however, that the price can be reduced to about Rs. 15 a ton, it seems possible that some of the iron ores in the Baba Budan hills can be smelted with charcoal to produce

what is known in

in Europe as "charcoal iron". This iron is of a very high quality and is only used for very special work. In Europe, it is known as "Swedish Iron" or the equivalent thereof, and the prices, I fancy, range between £ 12 and £ 20 a ton. But on this point I am speaking from memory, as I have been unable to find any quotations.

The Conservator of Forests states that it is not possible to reduce the rate of wood to a lower figure than Rs. 5 a ton, and if this be so, it will certainly not be possible to manufacture charcoal at Rs. 15 a ton But I think that a better organisation of labour, and possibly the use of forest tramways will enable the price to be reduced to Rs. 3 a ton, in which case it will be possible to manufacture charcoal for less than Rs. 15 a ton. In the "Notes on Electric smelting of iron and steel" by Dr. W.F. Smeeth, it is stated on p.76 that "Mr. Muthanna is of opinion that charcoal will be produced in the large forests at Rs. 10 a ton, and delivered on the railway in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts at Rs. 14 to Rs. 18 a ton". Apparently, Mr. Muthanna does not now adhere to the figures which he then gave Dr. Smeeth. But it might be worth while to obtain from him the data on which these figures were based. The ever-increasing demand for the products of the distillation of crude petroleum will, sooner or later, bring about serious difficulties with regard to the supply of a cheap, and at the same time a good, fuel suitable for use in oil engines. Already in the last year or two, several of the consignments of liquid fuel brought to Madras have not proved satisfactory for oil engine work, and it will certainly be of advantage to the people of Mysore that they should begin to instal suction gas plants worked with charcoal, and use a local fuel instead of an imported one.

The meeting at Shimoga to which I have already referred was not of a very satisfactory character. The people want Government to do everything for them, and are not prepared to do anything themselves. It was stated by one of the members at the meeting that in the Shikarpur taluk great difficulty was experienced in crushing sugar cane and that,-- just as it occasionally occurs in Mysore,-- standing crops of cane have to be burnt becuase the means of crushing them do not

exist. There is no doubt that the recent improvements we have introduced in sugar cane milling as the result of the demonstration and experimental plants ~~at~~ we have had at work could be well adopted in many parts of the Malnad such as Shikarpur where sugar cane is largely grown. It seems doubtful, however, whether the people themselwes will take the initiative, and avail themselves of these improvements, and I asked the District Committee to make an earnest effort to get something in this matter done, &I offered to recommend that Government should provide sufficient funds either in the form of Takkavi loans, or by supplying the machinery on the hire purchase system, if the necessary local security for the money was forthcoming. I definitely offered to guarantee the success of the installations, and I am now waiting to see whether any practical result will be the outcome of the meeting.

Large quantities of paddy are exported from Shimoga to places outside the Mysore State. One or two attempts have already been made to establish rice mills, but with no great measure of success, as the machinery purchased by the individuals who have started these plants was of a very unsatisfactory character. Mr. Thimanna Bhatt of Tirtahalli has now definitely decided to establish what I consider will be a suitable plant, and he has promised to send the money up to Bangalore in the course of a few days. The total outlay which he proposed to incur will not be far short of Rs. 10,000. It is an extraordinary thing, to which I have frequently had to draw attention on previous occasions, which is very markedly in evidence in Shimoga, that the few people who have money and sufficient enterprise to go in for modern machinery are also, at the same time, so foolish as to do so without first obtaining expert advice and assistance, and the result is almost invariably a disheartening failure, which has a very unfavourable effect on the development of such kinds of enterprises.

From Shimoga, I proceeded to Kumsi, travelling along the Manganese Railway, which is well laid and capable of carrying a heavy traffic. It is unfortunate that its alignment was in the first instance determined solely by the consideration of mineral traffic, as now that it is beginning to carry general goods traffic, the route followed is by no means

convenient to the development of such traffic. Considerable use is now being made of it by the Forest Department. If a little forethought had been exercised in regard to the alignment, the line would now be of much ~~more~~ greater value, and the working expenses greatly reduced by the avoidance of the trans-shipping at Shimoga. The line with its equipment cost £2,000 a mile, and for that sum, or at any rate for a further mere trifling sum, a light metre gauge railway could have been provided. A narrow gauge, except that it simply makes use of curves of smaller radius, effects practically no saving in any way, as the bank or cut for a 2' gauge will be wide enough for a metre gauge also, as there must be space enough for the rolling stock in addition to that between the wheels. The sleepers for a metre gauge line will perhaps cost a little more than for a 2' gauge, but if the former is restricted to the same axle-loads and to the same maximum speed as a 2' gauge line, the sleepers need not be any heavier, although they must necessarily be longer. Mysore already possesses both gauges of railway, and if the timber has to be sent from Shimoga to the Kolar Mines, it has first to be loaded on to carts in the jungle, and then transferred from them to the 2' gauge railway, from which it has to be transferred again to the metre gauge line; thence it is brought to Bangalore, and there transshipped to the broad gauge line running into the Kolar Gold Fields. In the aggregate the cost of handling the timber so many times amounts to a considerable sum of money. I have frequently drawn attention to the fact that Kolar imports large quantities of timber from Malabar; yet, I believe the Malnad forests can easily supply all the timber required. I understand that a certain amount of timber is sent down to Kolar from the Malnad, but I am unable to find out why it should be done through the agency of intermediate contractors. It should surely be possible for the Mysore Government in the Fofest Department to enter into contracts direct with individual mines in Kolar, and to supply all the timber they may require at fixed rates. If this were done, the timber could be brought into Shimoga by the railway, and with an over-head traveller could be transferred from the timber yard direct to the metre gauge line. Similarly, an over-head traveller in Bangalore will

effect the trnasfer

from the metre gauge to the broad gauge line. The cost of handling will, in this way, be reduced to the minimum possible, and all the loss avoided which is now incurred through the logs lying scattered about in the timber yard at Shimoga, waiting to be disposed of when the sales by auction are held. As the greater part of the Malnad is covered with valuable forests, any action taken by the Forest Department must affect some change in the conditions of the Malnad. I have already submitted to Government a report on the Kumsi Saw Mill, and I need not repeat here what I have already said there, except to emphasise the importance of putting down additional sawing machinery to cope with the demand for timber, in the first instance for wooden sleepers for the Railway Department, and afterwards for general building constructions throughout the State. If Government establish saw mills in the Forest Department and insist upon co-ordination in the work of the Forest Department and that of the Public Works Department, it should be easily possible to effect a very considerable saving in the cost of all the wood work required for the latter Department.

The great necessity in the Malnad appears to me to be the introduction of labour-saving machinery. Whereever I have been, the cry has been that there is not sufficient labour to carry on the current work that has to be done. Through the system of Takkavi loans and hire purchases, much might be done to help the people in this direction if they could only be brought to realise the advantages that would be derived. I have recently completed the erection of an oil engine and pump on the banks of the Tunga for one Mr. H.G. Basappa, and he is now cultivating 16 acres of sugar cane and other crops, and he has agreed to apply for a loan to enable him to establish a sugar cane crushing plant; and in course of time, he will find himself in possession of an irrigated Farm of about 60 acres producing an annual income of at least Rs. 10,000. It is probable that another plant of the same character will shortly be established near Benkipore on the banks of the Budra, and the successful working of these installations is bound to lead to fresh developments in the same direction. The development of the use of machinery must be effected by the establishment of workshops where repair work can be done; and Shimoga is fortunate in this respect that the Workington Iron Company have

have established very good workshops in connection with their railway, and are not merely willing, but even anxious, to do what they can to assist private enterprise.

The recent inquiries which have been made by Mr. Evance and Mr. Luber shew that there is sufficient material in the Malnad Forests of a suitable character to warrant the establishment of match and pencil factories, and it is probable that, if either or both of them is established, the site for the same will be fixed at Shimoga. Shimoga will also be suitable for the establishment of a power-driven joinery works. Both in Mysore and in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts, I have recently had opportunities of seeing the bamboo jungles, and I find that so large a percentage of the bamboos have flowered and died that it is hopeless to expect that anything can be done in regard to the manufacture of paper pulp from bamboos during the next ten years.

In regard to industrial education, I do not think much good will be done by the establishment of small industrial schools in the villages of the Malnad. Such industrial schools have nowhere been particularly successful in the Mysore State, and they are less likely to be so in the Malnad. But it will be well to establish a system of State apprenticehips, and get as many boys trained as possible in such factories and workshops as may be started. Possibly, the Workington Iron Company might be induced to train a small number of boys in their workshops as fitters, and if Government develop the saw mills recently established at Kumsi, and add to them joinery works, it will be of great advantage to send them a number of apprentices to acquire a thoroughly practical knowledge of wood-working. Compared with the cost of establishing industrial schools, the cost of state apprenticehips, with a sufficient monthly stipend for each apprentice, will be comparatively small, and the boys themselves will get a practical and useful training.

In conclusion, I would suggest that Government should immediately provide for the establishment of an additional saw mill at Kumsi, or in the near neighbourhood; that a Government Tile Works should be established at Yedahalli, if it is finally deicded that a suitable supply of

clay can be found; that a third saw mill should be established at Yedahalli; that a direct contract should be entered into with the Kolar Mines for the supply of timber as soon as the present arrange-- ments have run out; and that, as soon as the success of the Government Tile Factory is assured, other factories should be established in other parts of the Malnad, so that an ample supply of cheap roofing material may be obtained and placed at the disposal of the people. Once industrial work is intelligently started in the Malnad, further developments may be expected in course of time; but it is hopeless to try and draw up a comprehensive scheme for people who, at the present time, are neither capable, nor willing, to interest themselves in the matter. It is impossible to force the pace, and progress can only be made by starting, on a well-conceived plan, schemes to utilise to the utmost extent possible the obvious valuable resources of this part of the Mysore State.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most obedient servant,

S Rama Chatterton

Director of Industries and Commerce.

Forwards Mr. Chatterton's letter re improvement of Malnad industries, to the M.I. Committees for opinion.

2/16

G. R. S. 26]

File No. 24-13

Serial No. 87

S +

Diary No. of letter replied to 6880

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Medical)
, *the* 191 .

No. 12457
Med 24-13
dt 17.6.14.

To Ananda Rao Surve Esqre
B.A., L.L.B.
~~The~~ Secretary,
Malnad Improvement
Committees, Shimoga

Date of issue 17.6.14

Signed by Mr A.V. Ramanathan

Sir,

In forwarding herewith a Copy of letter No 2274 dt 19-5-14 from the Director of Industries & Commerce submitting certain proposals in regard to the development and encouragement of industries indigenous to the Malnad, has the honour to

over.

SUBJECT.

request him to be so good as to place the same before the Malwa Improvement Committees at their next meetings and furnish Govt with their views in the matter.

By order

Secretary

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—4-3-13

No. 8

7. Mu 24-13-119

(39)

Office of the Secretary Malnad Improvement Committees, Shimoga and Kadur Districts,

Dated Shimoga 17th August 1914.

From,

Ananda Rao S.Sirsi Esquire., B.A.LL.B.,

Secretary, Malnad Improvement Committees,

Shimoga and Kadur District,

S H I M O G A.

D15534

To,

D.M.Narasinga Rao Esquire., B.A.B.L.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

General and Revenue Departments,

B A N G A L O R E.

Sir,

Adverting to your No. 12751 Med 24-13-81 dated 17th June 1914 forwarding copy of letter No. 2274 dated 19th May 1914 from the Director of Industries and Commerce, for the opinion of the Malnad Improvement Committees concerned, I have the honor to state as follows:-

The letter in question of the Director of Industries and Commerce, was placed before the Malnad Improvement Committees concerned, viz, Shimoga and Kadur Districts at the meeting held in July and June 1914 respectively.

The Committee of the Kadur District is entirely in favour of the proposals of Mr. Chatterton so far as they relate to its district, and is of opinion that the proposals if given effect to, would accelerate and develop local industries to a great extent and serve as an object lesson to the people of the Malnad.

The opinion of the Shimoga District Committee with respect to the establishment of an additional saw-mill at Kumsi is that it is unnecessary at present.

As regards the establishment of a system of State Appren-ticeship, the Committee is of opinion that the proposed system is a great desideratum in the Malnad where men following the

the trade of Carpentry, Smithery and similar useful crafts are not enough even to meet the ordinary requirements of the people.

Copy of the resolutions of the Committees embodying their views on the subject under reference are herewith submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary,

Malnad Improvement Committees,

Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

C.N.R.

Enc to med 24-13-19

Resolution No. 5 passed at the Malnad Improvement Committee, Shimoga District, on 24th July 1914.

Read letter No. 12757/Med 24-13-81 dated 17th June 1914 from the General Secretary to the Government of Mysore, forwarding for the opinion of the Committee letter No. 2274 dated 19th May 1914 from the Director of Industries and Commerce containing among other proposals one regarding the establishment at Kumsi of an additional saw-mill and another regarding the establishment of a system of state Apprenticeships.

Resolved that the establishment of an additional saw-mill at Kumsi appears to be unnecessary at present and that the formation of the system of state apprenticeships is a very desirable means of improving the local manual industries and that selection of boys for the purpose may be advantageously made from the artisan classes of the Malnad where the services of Smiths, Carpenters etc are not readily available.

Resolution No. 7 passed at the Malnad Improvement Committee, Kadur District, on 23rd June 1914.

Read letter No. 12757/Med 24-13-81 dated 17th January 1914, from the General Secretary to the Government of Mysore, forwarding for the opinion of the Committee, letter No. 2274 dated 9th May 1914 from the Director of Industries and Commerce, containing proposals regarding the establishment at Yedehally of (1) A tile factory (2) A saw-mill (3) A charcoal burning to be subsequently converted into a wood distillation plant etc.

Resolved that the Committee are of opinion that the proposals of the Director of Industries are very desirable and that the establishment of factories will certainly tend towards improving the development of the Malnad and stimulate similar enterprises and serve as an object lesson to the people

people ; further, that the matter be referred to the District Economic Conference Committee for their consideration also.

"C O P Y"

Secretary,
Malnad Improvement Committees Shimoga and
Kadur Districts.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Read--

Correspondence ending with letter No.2274 dated the 19th May 1914 from the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, submitting with reference to para 12 of Government Proceedings No. 8036-84/Med.24-13-13 dated the 24th -- February 1914 certain proposals in regard to the development and encouragement of industries indigenous to the Malnad.

2. Letter No. 8 dated the 17th August 1914, from the Secretary Malnad Improvement Committee, Shimoga and -- Kadur Districts stating that the Kadur District Committee is ~~entirely~~ in -- favour of the proposals of Mr.Chatterton regarding the establishment at Yedahally of a tile factory, a saw-mill and charcoal burning, that the Shimoga District Committee is of opinion that the establishment

44

establishment of an additional saw-mill at Kumsi is unnecessary and that the formation of the system of State apprenticeships is a desirable means of improving the local manual industries.

Order thereon: No. 3268-71 Ind 24-13-132
Dated, Bangalore, 23 ~~September~~ 10 1914.

The proposal of the Director of Industries to establish an additional saw-mill at Kumsi may be deferred for the present. Detailed proposals in regard to the system of State Apprentice ships may be formulated by the Malnad Improvement Committee and submitted for the consideration of Government as early as possible.

Under the Executive Engineer wants it for departmental purposes

3. The question of establishing at Yedahalli (1) a tile factory, (2) a saw-mill and (3) charcoal burning, works for may further be investigated by the Malnad Improvement Committee in consultation

consultation with the Heads of departments and others concerned and a detailed ~~report~~ schemes submitted for the consideration and orders of Government ~~on~~ for each of the industries separately.

4. Government expect that the Each of the schemes (furnished) will be complete in itself ~~and furnish all information necessary~~ to enable them to pass final orders.

Dwee 1919

Offg. Secretary to Government

To Bos 17/9

The Director of Industries & Commerce

The Chairman, Malnad Improvement Committees of Kadur and Shimoga Districts.

A.S.

D6568

No. 105 Ed-5-

Office of the Malnad Improvement Committee,
Shimoga District,
Shimoga, Dated 12th April 1915.

From

Ind 24-13-145

K. Matthan, Esquire, B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner, and Chairman,
Malnad Improvement Committee, Shimoga.

To

D.M. Narasinga Rao, Esquire, B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir,

Adverting to Government Proceedings No. 3268-71/132 dated 23rd October 1914 calling for detailed proposals in regard to the establishment of State Apprenticeships, I have the honor to state that this subject was discussed at the third meeting of the Malnad Improvement Committee held on the 27th November 1914. It was resolved thereat "that arrangements be made to start an aided Industrial School at Shimoga as an experimental scheme for the training of malnad boys in carpentry and blacksmith[redacted]ork at a cost not exceeding Rs. 500 a year and that a detail[redacted]eme on the lines indicated during the discussion in the meeting, be prepared by the Secretary to the Committee."

2. Subsequent to the passing of this resolution Mr. B.V. Ramaiengar, District Forest Officer, Shimoga drew up at my request a scheme on the same subject (vide copy enclosed). This as well as the question of increasing the allotment of Rs. 500 fixed in the above resolution were again taken up by the Committee at its very next meeting held in January last.

3. It was resolved "that the scheme as proposed by Mr. B.V. Ramaiengar, be adopted with the following modifications:-

1. Foreman's pay to be raised to Rs. 30 per month and he should not be allowed to do private work.

GPB—100,000—29-7-14

1914-15

From

The Deputy Commissioner and Chairman,
Malnad Improvement Committee, Shimoga.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments
Bangalore.

Dated 12th April 1915.

Despatched

Received

General No. 105

No.

Enclosure No. 5.

Subject.

Forwards a scheme for establishing a combined Carpentry School and Workshop at Shimoga.

2. Carpenter's pay to be reduced to Rs. 25 each.

3. Half of the profits, if any, to be given as a bonus to the staff at the close of the year.

(4) A provision of Rs. 90 to be made for scholarships, the amount of scholarship being limited to Rs. 10 for each student from outside Shimoga."

It was resolved further that the Municipal Council of Shimoga and the District Board of Shimoga be requested to give a monthly grant of Rs. 50 each, the Education Department Rs. 100, that any other recurring charges be borne by the Malnad Improvement Committee. The initial charges to be borne by the Malnad Improvement Committee with such aid as the District Economic Conference can afford."

2. In pursuance of this resolution, the three local bodies namely, (1) the Municipal Council (2) the District Board and (3) the District Economic Conference were all requested to contribute towards the establishment of the proposed school and workshop. They have readily responded to the call, vide enclosed copies of letters from them. The Inspector General of Education has also been requested to make provision out of the funds of his Department for a monthly grant of Rs. 100/- towards the recurring charges necessary for the up-keep of the school and workshop and for such additional grant towards the initial outlay of Rs. 1500/- as is admissible under the rules. I have no doubt that if the scheme meet with the approval of Government there may not be any difficulty in obtaining the grant from the Education Department as it is laid down in para 12 of the Government order No. 8036-84 med 28-13-13 dated 24-2-14 that this Department should ordinarily out of the funds placed at its disposal, encourage by means of suitable grants institutions of the kind under reference.

5. As regards the initial cost, Mr. Ramalyengar's estimate of this is rather modest and falls short of what would be actually required. But the District Committee of the Economic Conference opine that the scheme would involve an initial outlay of Rs. 1500/- (vide copy of their resolution enclosed). This initial cost, will be borne by the Malnad Improvement Committee with such grant from the Educatio

n

Education Department as is admissible under the rules.

6. A memo shewing the details of the Scheme as now modified is herein enclosed and I request that early orders of Government may be obtained for establishing ~~of~~ the School and Workshop on the lines indicated therein.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

For Deputy Commissioner and Chairman.

K.R.

(49

Enc to mid 24-13-1/43

Memo shewing the details of the scheme for opening a Carpentry School and Workshop at Shimoga on the lines drawn up by Mr. B.V. Rama Iyengar, District Forest Officer and as modified during the discussions held at the Malnad Improvement Committee Meetings.

.....

Any one familiar with the conditions prevailing in the Malnad, will recognise the extreme difficulty that is experienced in procuring labor especially skilled labour.

2. With a view to make a beginning in the direction of overcoming this difficulty it has been proposed to start a combined carpentry school and workshop at Shimoga. The institution will be both an educational and a commercial one.

3. Scope and aim.

A number of young malnad boys - to begin with 12 (6 local and 6 mofussil) will receive adequate training at the institution, so as to fit them up for the carpentry and blacksmith's work.

As far as possible easily saleable articles will be prepared in the workshop and will be sold with a view to eventually make the institution a self supporting one.

4. Location.

At present there are no suitable vacant building in the town for locating the institution.

The cartstand referred to by Mr. B.V.Ramiengar in his scheme, is occupied by the Vetebinary Hospital, Night school, -- cattle pound; and no built portion thereof is readily available for the purpose. A temporary shed of zinc sheets in the circumstance is necessary.

5. Management.

The management of the institution will be vested in a committee composed of three gentlemen - one of whom will be its president and will be in charge of the institution. These places will be honorary.

6. Cost.

(i) Initial outlay - Non-recurring charges.

(a) Workshop shed with wings for office room and stores provided with corrugated zinc roofing and walls.

Probable estimate Rs. 900.

(b) Tools and machines for the workshop to start with 200

(c) Tools and instruments for the school 300

(d) Other accessories for the workshop and school 100

Total initial cost Rs. 1,500.

(ii) Recurring charges per month.

(a) Staff.

1. Foreman	Rs. 30
2. Carpenters at Rs. 25 each	50
3. Coolies at Rs. 10 each	30
Total	Rs. 110.

(b) Stipends.

For six local boys at Rs. 5 each	Rs. 30
For six mofussil boys at Rs. 10 each	60
	Rs. 90

Total recurring charges per ~~manent~~ monk Rs. 200

7. Ways and Means.

(1) The quantity of wood required will be obtained from the Forest Department on credit and paid for as the articles prepared at the workshop are sold.

(2) The initial outlay of Rs. 1500 will be borne by the Malnad Improvement Committee with such grant xx from the Education Department as is admissible under the rules.

(3) The recurring charges namely Rs. 200 per mensem will be borne by the Municipal Council,Shimoga, District Board and the -- Education Department; - Rs. 100 by the Education Department and the Balance Rs. 100 equally by the other 2 bodies i.e. Rs. 50 each.

(4) Heads of offices in the district will be requested to co-operate in making the institution Self Supporting by getting their requirements from it.

8. General.

(1) The Committee will fix the prices of the manufactured articles, which should include a profit of 12½ % besides the actual cost of material and labor.

(2) Half the profits, if any, will be given as a bonus to the staff at the close of the year.

(3) The formation of the Committee and further minor details not mentioned here, will be settled on receipt of Government sanction.

Secretary,Malnad Improvement Committee, Shimoga.

15th April 1915.

SAR.

Enc to Med 24-13-145

Scheme for a carpentry school and work-shop at Shimoga.

(By Mr. B.V. Rama Iyengar, District Forest Officer, Shimoga District)

One of the items suggested for the improvement of malnad portion of the Province is the education of the people in industrial pursuits, whereby they can increase their earnings and thus live in a manner which is rendered necessary by the rigorous climate obtained in the malnad tract. The malnad is practically synonymous with a forest tract; and as such, a scheme for industrial education immediately suggests some -- work connected with the utilization of Forest products. The large capital required for utilizing minor forest produce -- practically shuts out at any rate for the present any education useful in the minor forest industries. This only leaves the utilization of timber and therefore, it is proposed to - start a carpentry work-shop with a view to utilizing timber so abundantly to be had in this District. This work-shop may be extended later on so as to include turnery, superior cabinet making, wood staining and preparation of Bent-wood articles etc.

At present this industry is practically non-existent in this District, and is in the hands of either men who come from Mangalore during the open season or some undesirable -- people who have failed in large cities like Mysore and Bangalore and who cannot be trusted to do any thing. Consequently even cheap furniture and house-hold requisites of wood are to be got from outside. This is obviously a deplorable state of affairs which ought to be remedied immediately.

A scheme for an industrial school should consequently not only have in view the training of young boys who are likely to adopt in future carpentry as a profession; but should also aim at producing materials which are readily saleable, so

that at once it will be an educational as well as commercial institution. The best way of attaining the object is for some of the Co-operative Societies to take up this work especially where the dividend declared is limited to a maximum percentage after providing for a reserve etc; anything derived beyond -- this limitation which is for the time being brought on to the reserve fund for lack of a better purpose may be diverted to such quasi- commercial concerns which benefit the public ----- at large.

It is however too early to expect the Co-operative bodies to start on this venture: and private enterprise is non-existent. The only course left open is for the Government to open such institutions and maintain and work them in such a way as to ensure the confidence of the public, so that they may be - given over to co-opetate bodies who are willing to take up the institutions and further develop them.

The necessity for starting such institutions having been explained above, the next question to be settled is the place at which such school may, to begin with, be opened with the -- greatest advantage in this district. Probably there will be a unanimous upraising of hands for Shimoga Town for several obvious reasons which require no detailing.

The location of the building:- The only place which seems suitable is the cart stand which is partly occupied by the -- Veterinary Hospital. One line of the buildings may be made --- available for keeping stores and tools. A work shed of a temporary nature with a corrugated iron roofing may be put up at a cost of Rs. 500.

The staff required. At present, I think a staff consisting of a foreman, two expert carpenters and three coolies suffies to look after half a dozen boys who may be taken in for training It is said that a man at Sagar is good enough for a foreman's place and is willing to look after the institution at a pay of

Rs 20 per mensem, provided he is allowed to do his own work in the spare time. This may be allowed on the condition that atricles prepared by him are sold by the institution and he is paid for the work at rates to be fixed by the Committee of Management.

Two carpenters are available at Rs 30 each per mensem and a reference to the Mission Work Shop at Tumkur or Kolar will probably meet with a ready response. Later on, these may be paid on piece work rates.

The coolies are intended to help the carpenters in their fitting work and two of these may be dispensed with as soon as the first batch of boys are advanced sufficiently to help the carpenters in the work they are to do towards orders accepted by the institution. These coolies probably require Rs 10 each per month.

The cost of the staff will therefore be:-

One foreman	Rs 20.
Two carpenters	60.
Three coolies	30.
	Rs 110.

Working tools. The initial cost of the tools immediately required consisting of a few chisels, planes, gauges and such like articles, may not exceed Rs 100.

Material required for starting the work.

(a) Timber. Now that the Kumsi Saw-Mill is working closeby, the Forest Department may be asked to supply the wood required on credit at reasonable rates, which will be made good as the materials prepared are sold. The school wil hardly require more than Rs 200 worth of wood to start with.

(b) Hinges, nails etc. An initial outlay of Rs 50 be probably be sufficient.

Supervision.

Supervision.

The institution should be under the control of a Committee of three persons, one of them to be a chairman. It is -- expected that some among the benevolent public will take up this work honorarily and conduct the correspondence and accounts work, until such time as the funds of the institution enable the grant of an honorarium to a man yo help the Chairman to maintain the - account work or the appointment of a full time clerk.

Duties of the Committee.

Check and control of the staff:- The Committee will work through its chairman who alone will issue the instruction to the foreman. They will maintain and check the accounts. They will,if possible, obtain such orders as can be executed by the institutions at rates which will not work at a loss. In this connection it is trusted that the several departments will try to obtain -- their requirements whenever possible from the local institution. The Committee will fix the prices of the manufactured articles. The price will include all actual cost of material and labour -- plus a profit of 12½ percent.

If this institution is to be worked successfully it will require a fair amount of zeal and self-denial on the part of the members of the Committee and the general public of the district at large, which will have to be ungrudgingly given.

Ways and Means.

The total initial outlay for starting the institution is:-

Building.....	Rs. 500
Working tools.....	100
Stares.....	50
	Rs. 650.
Timber etc.	Rs. 200 (to be taken on loan)

Recurring charges.

Establishment..... Rs 110 a month.

To obtain funds for this expenditure it is proposed that the Malnad Improvement Committee be moved to give a grant of Rs 500 and the District Board Rs 400. This will make a total of Rs 900 which leaves Rs 250 as a sort of reserve fund. The Education Department - may give a grant of Rs 150 required for the initial outlay of stores and tools and a grant of Rs 10 per boy per month say for a year, - when it is expected that the school will become self supporting if not capable of extending its operation in other useful directions.

" C O P Y"

(Sd) M. Venkatanarnappa

For Deputy Commissioner,

' C O P Y '

Secretary, Malnad Improvement

SAR. Committee, Shimoga District.

Copy of letter No. 929/E.C. dated 6th March 1915 from the ----- Secretary to the Shimoga District Economic Committee, to the ---- Secretary, M.I.Committee,Shimoga,forwarding copy of the resolution of the V meeting of the Committee held on 30th January 1915.

Industries and Commerce. The note prepared by Mr. B.V. Rama Iyengar on the scheme for a carpentry school and workshop at Shimoga, which had already been discussed in the Malnad Improvement Committee and the Shimoga Municipal Council was read and explained. After the pro--posed scheme was discussed in all its aspects the following resolu--tion was passed:-

Resolved that the scheme for the starting of an industrial school in Shimoga will involve an intial outlay of Rs 1500, Government be requested to sanction half the initial cost as a grant-in-aid for this institution and that the recurring charges be equally shared by the District Board and the Shimoga Municipal Council.

Copy of letter No. 1975 dated 6th March 1915 from the President District Board, Shimoga to the Secretary, M.I.Committee,Shimoga.

With reference to his No. 703 dated 2nd February 1915 regarding the grant of Rs 50 towards the recurring charges of the carpentry -- School and workshop proposed to be established at Shimoga, has the honor to state that the District Board at its meeting held on the 15th ultimo has resolved that a sum of Rs 50 per mensem be paid towards the recurring charges.

2. The Government have been addressed in the matter and their final orders are awaited.

Copy

Secretary

Letter No. 428 dated 22nd March 1915 from the President, District Board, Shimoga to the Secretary, Malnad Improvement Committee, Shimoga District, Shimoga.

With reference to your docket No. 676 dated the 30th January 1915, forwarding a copy of a scheme drawn up by Mr. B.V. Rama Iyengar, District Forest Officer, for a carpentry School and work-shop at Shimoga and requesting to move the Municipal Council to give a grant of Rs. 50 towards the upkeep of the proposed school and work-shop, I have the honor to state that the subject came up before the Municipal Council held on 30th January 1915, and the Council have resolved as follows:-

"Resolved that the grant not exceeding Rs. 600 a year be -- contributed by the Municipality towards the maintenance charges of the Industrial School to be established at Shimoga by the -- Malnad Improvement Committee for a period of 5 years."

Necessary provision has been made in the budget estimate of the Municipality for the ensuing year.

Enclosure received with docket No. 676 dated 30th January 1915 is herewith returned.

"C O P Y"

Secretary, Malnad Improvement Committee, Shimoga District.

SAR.

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G. R. S. 26]

File No. 24-13

Serial No. 157

Diary No. of letter replied to 6568

No. 8709

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Sanitary)
, *the* 191 .

To

Recd 24-13-157
29-5-16

The Deputy Commissioner &
Chairman, D. B. Committee,
Shimoga District

Date of issue 29.5.16.

Signed by J. M. R. Gubbay Rao Sahib,

With reference to your letter
No. 105 dated the 12th April 1915,
submitting a scheme for establishing
a carpentary school and workshop
at Shimoga, I am directed to state
that in accordance with paragraph
12 of Govt. proc. No. 8036-84 Mscl 24-13-13 dated 26th
February 1914, the work of establishing
an industrial school rests with the

over.

SUBJECT.

27/5

60

Education Department and enquiry
The Chemistry of an industrial school
at Shimoga has been sanctioned by ....
Govt. in their order No 2235-6 dated B
Edn 365-13-4
15th November 1915. I am to enquire
~~request~~ them per whether any further
action is necessary in the matter.

I have &c.
for Secretary to Govt.
General Dept

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—20,000—10-10-14

Med. 24-13-158

GEN. & REV. SECTT. IV 14 AUG 1916

162 m 9 / 1

D 571

Office of the Malnad Improvement
Committee, Shimoga District.
Dated Shimoga, 1st August 1916.

12

From.

S.N. Appanna Iyengar, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary, Malnad Improvement
Committee, Shimoga District.

To.

D.M. Narasinga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General Department, Bangalore.

Sir,

Adverting to your letter No. 8709-Med. 24-13-157 dated 29th May 1916 enquiring whether any further action is necessary in the matter of establishing a Carpentry School and Work-Shop at Shimoga, an Industrial School having already been sanctioned by Government in November 1915, I have the honor to state that, under the circumstances, the District Committee considers that no further action is necessary.

2. A copy of the resolution of the District Committee is herewith submitted for perusal.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S.N. Appanna Iyengar
Secretary, Malnad Improvement
Committee, Shimoga District.

GPB—100,000—29-7-11

1916-17.

From

The Secretary, Malnad Improvement Committee, Shimoga District.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General Department, Bangalore.

Dated 1st

Despatched August 1916.

Received

General No.

No.

Enclosure No.

S u b j e c t.

Enc. to Med. 24-13-158 62

Proceedings of the first meeting of the Malnad Improvement Committee, Shimoga District, held on the 27th day of July 1916.

X X X

III. Letter No. 8709 Med. 24-13-157 dated 29th May 1916 from the Secretary to Government, General Department stating that the work of establishing an Industrial School at Shimoga rests with the Education Department and the - - opening of such a school at Shimoga having already been sanctioned, whether any further action in the matter is necessary.

Resolved ~~Resolved~~ with the observation that no further action is necessary.

Sd/ A. Subramanya Iyer,
Deputy Commissioner & Chairman,
Malnad Improvement Committee,
Shimoga District.

" E x t r a c t"

Secretary,
Malnad Improvement Committee,
Shimoga District.

(63

L.Fo mis 896-15

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

Letter No 67 dated 3rd August 1915 from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District submitting, with reference to paragraph 5 of Government Proceedings No 3268-71/Medical 24-13-132 dated 23rd October 1914, a copy of the report received from the Special Revenue Officer, Malnad Improvement Scheme, Kadur and Hassan Districts on the subject of establishing a Tile Factory, a Saw Mill and works for burning charcoal at Narasimharajapura.

Order thereon No:- 1795-6/A.I 96-15.

Dated, Bangalore the 21st October 1915.

Recorded.

2. The investigations may be pursued till a working scheme is framed in each case.

Offg. Secretary to Government,
Departments of Education and
Agriculture.

To

The Secretary Economic Conference.
The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

To Bx. IV

C N C 3.